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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/987,955
Filing Date: November 16, 2001
Appellant(s): Saxena et al.

Michael J. Donohue
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed January 09, 2008 appealing from the Office action mailed April 18, 2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal:

- Jonsson et al., (6,700,888) issued on March 02, 2004.
- Svanbro et al., (6,680,921) issued on January 20, 2004.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

1. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-10, 13-18, 21-30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jonsson et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,700,888 (hereinafter Jonsson), in view of Svanbro et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,680,921 (hereinafter Svanbro).
2. With respect to claims 1, 7, 9, 17, 25, and 32, Jonsson teaches a call context processor [figure 1], comprising:

- a header extractor [= header extractor **22**] configured to extract a header from information extracted from initial call establishment negotiation [col.4, ln.5-19];
- a header compressor [= Header Compression Node **18**] configured to compress relevant portions of the extracted header [col.4, ln.1-4 and col.4, lns.21-39]; and
- an identification module configured to establish context identification using the compressed relevant portions of the header [col.1, ln.58 - col.2, ln.25].

However, Jonsson does not explicitly show a header compressor configured to compress only relevant portions of the extracted header, the relevant portions comprising a payload type header field.

In a call context processor, Svanbro clearly suggests or discloses a header compressor configured to compress only relevant portions [= compressed time stamp separately, col.4, ll.25-32] of the extracted header [fig.3 and col.4, ln.8 - col.5, ln.50], the relevant portions comprising a payload type header field [= compressed other fields **32**, of fig.3].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Jonsson in view of Svanbro by compressing only relevant portions because this feature provides techniques for efficiently compressing and reconstructing the time stamp value of real time communication packet whose time stamp value does not fall within a normally expected sequence of time stamp values [Svanbro, col.2, lns30-34]. It is for this

reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to minimize the necessary bandwidth for information carried in packet headers on a per hop basis over point-to-point links [Svanbro, col.1, Ins.12-14].

3. With respect to claims 2, 10, and 18, Jonsson does not explicitly show the identification module associates the context identification with a bearer channel of a call established from the initial call establishment negotiation.

In a call context processor, Svanbro discloses the identification module associates the context identification with a bearer channel of a call established from the initial call establishment negotiation [col.3, ln.22 - col.4, ln.24].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Jonsson in view of Svanbro by associating the context identification with a bearer channel of a call established from the initial call establishment negotiation because this feature provides techniques for efficiently compressing and reconstructing the time stamp value of real time communication packet whose time stamp value does not fall within a normally expected sequence of time stamp values [Svanbro, col.2, Ins30-34]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to minimize the necessary bandwidth for information carried in packet headers on a per hop basis over point-to-point links [Svanbro, col.1, Ins.12-14].

4. With respect to claims 5, 13, and 21, Jonsson further teaches the header being an RTP, UDP, IP header [col.1, lns.13-34].

5. With respect to claims 6, 16, 24, and 28, Jonsson is silent on the call context processor extracts information by processing a create connection message and an associated session data protocol header from the initial call establishment negotiation.

In a call context processor, Svanbro discloses the call context processor extracts information by processing a create connection message and an associated session data protocol header from the initial call establishment negotiation [col.3, ln.22 - col.4, ln.24 and col.1, ln.21 - col.2, ln.13].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Jonsson in view of Svanbro by processing a create connection message and an associated session data protocol header from the initial call establishment negotiation because this feature provides techniques for efficiently compressing and reconstructing the time stamp value of real time communication packet whose time stamp value does not fall within a normally expected sequence of time stamp values [Svanbro, col.2, lns30-34]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to

minimize the necessary bandwidth for information carried in packet headers on a per hop basis over point-to-point links [Svanbro, col.1, lns.12-14].

6. With respect to claims 14 and 22, Jonsson further teaches extracting information from initial call establishment negotiation, and establishing the context identification are performed at a base of a transmission network [col.3, ln.33 - col.4, ln.30].

7. With respect to claims 15 and 23, Jonsson further teaches a remote unit accesses the base via airlink [col.3, lns.40-52].

8. With respect to claims 3, 26-27, and 29, Jonsson does not explicitly show the compressed relevant portion of the extracted header will be transmitted to a remote unit with a payload wherein the header compressor not compressing portions of the header that will not be transmitted to the remote unit with the payload.

In a call context processor, Svanbro discloses the compressed relevant portion of the extracted header will be transmitted to a remote unit with a payload wherein the header compressor not compressing portions of the header that will not be transmitted to the remote unit with the payload [fig.3 and col.4, ln.8 - col.5, ln.50].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Jonsson in view of Svanbro by compressing only relevant portions because this feature provides techniques for efficiently compressing and reconstructing the time stamp value of real time communication packet whose time stamp value does not fall within a normally expected sequence of time stamp values [Svanbro, col.2, lns30-34]. It is for this reason that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to modify in order to minimize the necessary bandwidth for information carried in packet headers on a per hop basis over point-to-point links [Svanbro, col.1, lns.12-14].

(10) Response to Argument

In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that

I. Group 1: The burden of proof has not been met to sustain the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) of claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-10, 13-18, 21-30, and 32 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,700,888 to Jonsson et al. (referred to herein as “Jonsson”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,680,921 to Svanbro et al. (referred to herein as “Svanbro”).

In response to Appellant's argument that nothing in Jonsson suggests the functionality of call context processing either explicitly or inherently, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Therefore, Jonsson discloses claimed feature as shown in the above. In paragraph 0014 of the specification, the Appellants disclose “a call

context is established for establishing the call between the network **100** and the remote unit **202**.” Jonsson discloses the header compression technique of node **HCN** can be provided in a conventional radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link [col.3, ll.43-45]. According to Wikipedia encyclopedia online, “practically every cellular system has some kind of broadcast mechanism. This can be used directly for distributing information to multiple mobiles, commonly, for example in mobile telephony systems, the most important use of broadcast information is to set up channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station.” Jonsson’s radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link is inherently including the call context processing because the broadcast information is to setup channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station in every cellular system. Therefore, Jonsson discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant’s argument that Jonson does not teach or suggest an identification module configured to establish context identification, the examiner respectfully disagrees. In paragraph 0027 of the specification, the Appellants disclose “the identified context is associated with the bearer channel of the call session established from the initial call establishment negotiation.” Jonsson discloses the header compression technique of node **HCN** can be provided in a conventional radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link [col.3, ll.43-45]. According to Wikipedia encyclopedia

online, "practically every cellular system has some kind of broadcast mechanism. This can be used directly for distributing information to multiple mobiles, commonly, for example in mobile telephony systems, the most important use of broadcast information is to set up channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station." Jonsson's radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link is inherently including an identification module configured to establish context identification because the broadcast information is to setup channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station in every cellular system. Therefore, Jonsson discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that Jonsson does not teach an identification module that establishes context identification using compressed header portions, the examiner respectfully disagrees. In paragraph 0027 of the specification, the Appellants disclose "the identified context is associated with the bearer channel of the call session established from the initial call establishment negotiation." Jonsson discloses the header compression technique of node **HCN** can be provided in a conventional radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link [col.3, ll.43-45]. According to Wikipedia encyclopedia online, "practically every cellular system has some kind of broadcast mechanism. This can be used directly for distributing information to multiple mobiles, commonly, for example in mobile telephony systems, the most

important use of broadcast information is to set up channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station." Jonsson's radio transmitting station operable to communicate via the cellular radio link using the header compression technique is inherently including an identification module configured to establish context identification using the header compression technique because the broadcast information is to setup channels for one to one communication between the mobile transceiver and the base station in every cellular system. Therefore, Jonsson discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that Svanbro does not teach or suggest transmitting less than the entire header, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Svanbro discloses header compressor **28** compresses the header information to produce a compressed header [col.4, ll.4-13] and transmit the packet **21** over a radio link such as a cellular radio link [fig.2]. Svanbro clearly discloses compressed header **22** is less than the entire header [= header information **26**] [see fig.2 and col.4, ll.4-13]. Therefore, Svanbro discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that neither Jonsson nor Svanbro teach or suggest transmitting anything less than the entire header, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Svanbro discloses header compressor **28** compresses the header information to produce a compressed header [col.4, ll.4-13] and transmit the packet **21** over a radio link such as a cellular radio link [fig.2].

Svanbro clearly discloses compressed header **22** is less than the entire header [= header information **26**] [see fig.2 and col.4, ll.4-13]. Therefore, Svanbro discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that the combination of references does not teach or suggest "transferring the associated payload and not transferring the complete header from the base to the remote unit," the examiner respectfully disagrees. Svanbro discloses header compressor **28** compresses the header information to produce a compressed header [col.4, ll.4-13] and transmit the packet **21** over a radio link such as a cellular radio link [fig.2]. Svanbro clearly discloses transmitting the packet **21** including payload **23** [= transferring the associated payload] and compressed header **22** [fig.2]. Compressed header **22** of Svanbro is less than the entire header [= header information **26**] [see fig.2 and col.4, ll.4-13]. Therefore, Svanbro discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that the combination of references does not teach or suggest context identification using compressed relevant portions of the header and the transfer of only compressed relevant portions of the header, less than the entire header, to a remote unit, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Svanbro discloses header compressor **28** compresses the header information to produce a compressed header [col.4, ll.4-13] and transmit the packet **21** over a radio link such as a cellular radio link [fig.2]. Svanbro clearly discloses transmitting the packet **21** including payload **23** [=

transferring the associated payload] and compressed header **22** [fig.2].

Compressed header **22** of Svanbro is less than the entire header [= header information **26**] [see fig.2 and col.4, ll.4-13]. Further, Svanbro discloses the time stamp information can be compressed separately [= compressed only relevant portion] from the remaining header information [col.4, ll.25-32]. Therefore, Svanbro discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

In response to Appellant's argument that the combination of references does not teach or suggest "transferring only the relevant portions of the extracted header, less than the entire header, and the payload to a remote unit," the examiner respectfully disagrees. Svanbro discloses header compressor **28** compresses the header information to produce a compressed header [col.4, ll.4-13] and transmit the packet **21** over a radio link such as a cellular radio link [fig.2]. Svanbro clearly discloses transmitting the packet **21** including payload **23** [= transferring the associated payload] and compressed header **22** [fig.2]. Compressed header **22** of Svanbro is less than the entire header [= header information **26**] [see fig.2 and col.4, ll.4-13]. Further, Svanbro discloses the time stamp information can be compressed separately [= compressed only relevant portion] from the remaining header information [col.4, ll.25-32]. Therefore, Svanbro discloses claimed feature as show in the above.

(11) Evidence Appendix

None

(12) Related Proceedings Appendix

None

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/John Follansbee/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2151

Nghi V. Tran
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151

March 15, 2008

/N.T./

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